LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE ETHICS OF THE "STRIKE." SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE APPLI-CATION OF GOOSE SAUCE TO THE GANDER. the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Is participation in a preconcerted, or-Sir: is participation in a preconcerted, or ganized "strike" an indefeasible right which cannot be probibited by law! If strikes are morally right they are right for all; and if there is no distinction between the bodividual's right to participate in an organized strike, and the right of the individual simply to leave his employment for any cause he may deem proper-then it must follow that sprikes are in order with all trades and professions who may at any time feel that their interests will be promoted by such an uncharitable regard for the suffering public. If strikes are right and one to be indulged in by combinations of men means, especially heavy capitalists, they will be of a magnitude and power that may create a most uncomfor able situation for those who have only their heads and hands, and who will discover that capitalists can e said doctrine most effectually to oppress its authors, Already capitalists are combining to resist strikes. laborers combine and conspire, the more capitalists will do the same thing. Both capitalists and orers are men. The first are men with money, the inhorars are men. The first are men who money, which would naturally stand the fight the longer! Capital cannot afford remain unfortified, for it has something to lose; and as strikes become more frequent capitalists will, in the same ratio, resort to the "lock-out." In this they will be encouraged and protected by a combination of their own kind. In short, they will be ordered by their grand master to make counter strikes, which they will able to endure much longer than their workmen. who were foolish enough to initiate the contest.

If strikes are right in principle they are right to any extent, and should be encouraged. It must be obvious that merchants, bankers and all persons in the higher occupations could make them profitable if they had as little regard for the public welfare as is shown by their poorer brethren, many of whom are now professional strikers. If it is right to form unions for the purpose of getting by force that which cannot be procure equal race with fellow creatures, the golden rule must have become obsolete and the moral of honorable competition displaced by the brutal law that "might makes

Suppose all of our farmers were to combine, and at the bidding of some victous leader, to whom they had made a piedge stronger than their humanity, love of freedom and patriotism, should refuse to sell the products of their labor except at arbitrary prices fixed by their own organization. Suppose all our food merchants were to combine and strike, fixing arbitrary prices on the necessaries of life and refuse to open their places of business until their demands had been acceded to, exbusiness until their demands had been acceed to, ex-erting their unity of sentiment and combined strength to defy competition. Suppose all the railroad employes of the country—particularly the engineers—should be ordered to strike at one time, thus stopping railroad traffic for an indefinite period, say one or two months, ow would large cities fare, the lives of whose vast how would large cities fare, the lives of whose vast populations are largely dependent on daily receipts of the necessities of life! Suppose all the doctors were to combune and strike, taking measures to defy competition, and decline to attend any person, ever so ill, until some arbitrary fees, regulated wholly by their own greed, had been acceded to. I believe, however, there has been some legislative action which partially or fully provides against a strike of this kind; but if the right to participate in an organized strike is an inadicable one, as claimed by some, it is not clear how an existing statute could constitutionally prevent such union of action. Suppose capitalists were to form a Money Lenders' Association, and should hoard all the currency they could control and refuse to make loans except at an extertionneter ate of interest? Portunately, the laws with regard to usury have done much to prevent such strikes; but if the right to strike is inherent, it is not apparent how such laws can be constitutional.

It may be said that a strike against a corporation differs from the foregoing example, inasmuch as it is not a strike against the public. But it must not be forgotten that corporations are a part of the pablic, very intimately connected with the social system; that they have to be protected by the State, and that a strike which impairs the capacity of a corporation to perform its duty to the public is a strike directly against the public, including always the suichalistrikers themselves, who, with their families, are ever the greatest anginest the public, including always to teach their members how to make and control legislators without money, they will then see that mellifence and the moral power of public sentiment, built on a sound foundation, can cope successfully with moneyed monopolies, cribery and corruption. If you want practical and useful legislator, encomplise of philanthropy and magnamoity.

In my opinion a preco certed, organized strike is a conspiracy against the personal liberty ge populations are largely dependent on daily receipts of

THE TRIBUNE AND "FREE- THOUGHT."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I want to thank you heartily for your editorial of Wednesday last, on "Unnecessary Free thinking," anent the Rochester Convention. I heartily chinking," anent the Rochester Convention. I heartily believe in "honor to whom honor is due;" and though I do not agree with all the points in the article, its main direct description of the computation of the computation of the computation of the computation of the law apon this ground. I will be preached the rection of the law apon this ground. He proceeded to consider the law with a view to complying with its mandates. The law requires him to compl which ended on Thursday, and was re-tained by the Association to preach again on Sunday marning. As the camp meeting proper was over, and as Grove congregation this season he feared an ebb tide. President Stokes said he would have the great auditorn two-thirds full. But to their surprise it was crowded to its utmost limits and overflowing. The theme was The Transfiguration of Christ;" Matt. xvii : 4, "Lord, it is good for us to be here." Under the head of Demonis good for as to be here. Under the head of Domion-strative results of the great event, the preacher alluded to modern doubt and skepticism, the Rochester Conven-tion, and The Thieture's editorial upon the same, a large part of which he read as part of his sermon. I have seidom seen or heard stronger expressions of satisfaction and enforcement than were given by that assembly of 6,000 people as Dr. Taylor read and commented on your strick.

article.

"The common sense of mankind is against these dreamers," said Dr. Taylor, referring to the Freethinkers at Rochester. "While this blatant convention was raving out its madness. The New York Thursuns, by far the sailest exponent of true freethought arong the secular newspaper press of America, if not of the world, sent out a most vaunable efitorial article—a short but very weighty one, and a very significant sign of the times; especially when we consider the influential source from whence it pomes. . . Remember," he added, after reading a por along of the editorial, "it's no Methodist camp meeting tanatic who says that, cut probably the most hard-headed and intellections daily newspaper in the world." The solid "Amons" and glowing faces of the congregation while the cittorial was being read would have done you good to witness. mmon sense of mankind is against these dream-

Grove, A. J., Sej tember 6, 1883. A. B. C. THE ORIGINAL MAVERICK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sm: The discussion concerning Samuel Maverick recalls some nuwritten history of greater interest than the records of cattle-raising. Though considered parsimonious, he gave his money freely to the Confederacy, and was believed to have been concerned with Twiggs inhhe surrender of the United States troops An ardent Methodist, he could roar as loudly as any of his beasts while at his devotions, and on one occasion was so rapt that in pulling a handkerchief from his capacious pocket he brought up, also, a rope with a se attached. That this was not to restrain his wayward steers with will be seen further on. One outco of the secession froubles was a little paper, The Alamo nting office was burned and the editor, a young man ned James Newcomb, was tarred and feathered, and finally paid for his loyalty with his life. I have in my ion a reproduction of a very spirited and well executed pen and ink sketch, cut from the columns of Ince is drawing aside a curtain, revealing a prairie and a solitary mesquit tree, from the branches of which two bodies are hancine. A third victim lies at its foot, and a fourth is ficeing before the litted rifles of a detachment of solders. But one of three figures in the foreground sees the ghastiy picture, he is a young German, tlay in dreas, though in his shirt sleeves, his blonde hart flowing from under his cap; dignified in bearing, nutelligent in countenance, he is a fine representative of his race and of the loyality of his countrymen, in Texas, to the Union. He points behind him as he fuess the two men who approach and with cuming look and fawing gesture try to win him over to their nice. One of these is Lubbock, Governor of the State. The other, who almost sweeps the ground with his defied white hat, wears a long, baggy coat, his neektie is disordered, his trousers are high on his ankles the never were stockings), and this is Samuel Maverick.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1883.

Witness. ace is drawing aside a curtain, revealing a prairie and a

NAVAL OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I would like to say a word on the subject of the recent order issued by the Secretary of the Navy which would prohibit the wives of officers from meeting eir hasbands on any foreign station. I cannot understand the statement that "only a small portion of a naval officer's life is passed on sea duty." With the Admirals and Commodores this is doubtless true; possibly with the captains; but with a close and long acquaintnace with many Navy people I am free to say it is not so with officers under the rank of Commander. Now as in become a Commander until nearly or quite fifty years of passed at sea or on sea duty, is it not rather arbitrary that, because some officers may have abused an ancient custom, the great majority of our officers, who are con-

stantly called upon to make sacrifices for their profession, should be cut off from every home the for a long three years' cruise? In every cruise there necessarily occur months at a time when our men-of-war are in some port. I do not need to point to any statistics to ask you who will prove the most efficient in the long run, the men who even in foreign lands keep up the restraints of home life and home customs, or the men who are forced to fing all ties away for the space of thirty-six months, many of whom are only too apt to bring upon themselves and their profession merited censure and open disgrace.

themselves and their profession merited censure and open disgrace.

If the liberty (and after all, is it a liberty 1 No other profession would so consider it.) heretofore allowed has been abused, that abuse could easily be rectified by a little more explicit directions from the Department, or by the direct removal of those officers who for any reason failed in their duty. But to demand the absolute relinquishment through a larger portion of their lives of all that makes life to most of us worth having at all, seems to me to be more than our Government has any right to demand, or can with justice and kindness even ask. It is an old axiom that "nothing should be condemned for its abuse." Very truly yours,

New-York, Sept. 14, 1883.

J. W.

SPEED OF NAVAL CRUISERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A very important point seems to have been overlooked by the authorities in Washington in connection with the proposed steel cruisers for the Navy, viz.: the inevitable loss of speed after a short time at sea, owing to the fouling of the hulls. This fouling will reduce the speed, and instead of fourteen knots as proposed for the highest rate of speed, an average of eleven will be nearer the mark, unless they cruise on the home station where they can be docked frequently. To prevent this loss of speed, which will destroy-their fficiency as cruisers, their hulis should be sneathed efficiency as cruisers, their hulls should be secathed with wood and copper, the same as the English and French naval vessels. This would increase the expense of the hulls and add something to their weight, but would be less objectionable than the foulness and loss of speed. Now that we find the ocean steamers of to-day making over sixteen and a half knots at sea, and remembering that nearly twenty years ago the Navy had a class of vessels capable of steaming sixteen and a half knots, and to-day Chill boasts of having a vessel that can steam over seventeen knots per liour at sea (and its guns have a range of over six miles), does it not seem of mewhat ridiculous for us to build cruneers, so called, of fourteen knots, that can be run down, or sank at long range, by the first vessel of the enemy which catches sight of them?

West Fork, Sept. 14, 1883. New-York, Sept. 14, 1883.

ADJUSTMENT OF POSTMASTERS' SALARIES. WHAT A "CLAIM AGENT" HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sin : Eleven years ago a Kansas postmas ter employed me to collect his claim for salary. He served from April 14, 1871, to June 30, 1872, and paid the whole cost of running the office. He collected in postage \$1,078, and rents on boxes constructed at his cost \$70 20, and paid the whole amount of both on requisition to the Department. To compensate him for his services and the hundreds of dollars expenses he was compelled to incur for the whole term, the Department paid him \$8 48. Many similar claims had previously paid him \$8 49. Many similar claims had previously been paid, and this postmaster was, by precedent and by law, entitled to a salary of \$560 per year. This claim created great commotion. It turned out to be one of a great number. The Postmaster-General, by circulars, warned postmasters not to correspond with rue. The claim was finally made a test in the Court of claims to determine the rights of a great number. This man failed to recover, the Supreme Court holding the Postmaster-General's "readjustment an executive act, made neces-sary by law in order to perfect any liability of the Gov-

ern ment. 2 (95 U. S., p. 750.)

The record and decision of this case were then submitted to Congress, and Senators Bailey and Kirkwood investigated the whole subject in the Department, and the Sensto Post Office Committee manimously reported a bill, and at the end of the XLVth Congress it was unani-mously passed by the Senate. In the XLVth Congress the same committee again unanimously reported a bill, and it was also unanimously passed by the Senate. The Post Office Committee of the House of the XLVIth Congress fully considered the subject and unanimously reported a bill. The House in January, 1881, voted 159 for to 82 against the bill. In the uary, 1881, voted 159 for to 82 against the bill. In the KLVIIth Congress the House Post Office Committee unanimously reported a bill on March 13, 1882, and it passed the House April 3, with but 35 opposition votes. This bill was fully considered by the Scuate Post Office Committee and unanimously reported with some verbal amendments on June 23, 1882. It was unanimously passed by the Scuate on March 3, 1883, and in a fu and attentive House it was taken by unanimous consent of the House from the Speaker's table, read through, and the amendments concurred in. Throughout all these proceedings this measure was violently opposed by th

When it became a law there was great commotion among the sub-officials who had resisted it. They vociferated that there was neither money nor clerks to execute it. It is well known, however, that with a force of about forty-five clerks all told in the First Assistant's office, about 32,000 salaries were readjusted be-tween January 1 and June 1, 1872. In 1881-'82 this office had nitv-two clerks, and in 1883-'84, with an increase of 7 per cent in work over that of 1882, this office has

master-General has asked the opinion of the Attorney-Genoral.

One atterney has conducted from the beginning the littigation in these cases. He has the good opinion of thousands of worthy men taroughout the country, but as yet has received no pay for his eleven years of service. This is the second law Congress has chacted to secure to these people their rights. The attorney has labored earnestly to enforce their rights. Does this fact justify the assault made on him in This Tribuyas correspondence of August 23 I its said that this assault is from the sub-officials of the Department. It may be said in favor of this attorney and his chents that they never on behalf of the United States took upon themselves the supreme obligation faithfully to execute the laws in consideration of liberal salaries to them paid, and afterward betrayed the great trust reposed in them by assaults upon the laws and by vicious attempts to strike down the rights of a great number of people. And not one of the whole number ever attacked through the public prints the private character of any man because he zealously and conscientiously labored for the vindication of the rights of the people guaranteed by the laws.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 27, 1883.

Washington, D. C. Aug. 27, 1883.

THE MANAGEMENT OF CAPTAIN WEBB. A LETTER FROM RICHARD HENGIST HORNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have waited till the public excitement at the news of the sad end of the greatest swimmer the world has ever known has subsided before offering a few words on the want of all practical precaution on the part of his "agent" or "manager" as he has been called in America. He may be an excellent manager in other matters, but he should not meddle with swimmers. I was at Niagara in my youth, staying there during a week or more, and I well remember the grand waters, above the Falls, below the Falls, and under the Falls. But it was very long ago, you will readily understand, when I mention that the great tragedian Edmund Kean was there at the same time. He had refused to put on the dress offered by the guide, and I saw him emerge from beneath the Falls like a half-drowned rat; lauguing, however, at his own self-willed folly. That Captain Webb was of a self-willed and most determined character has been demonstrated only too clearly; nevertheless, if ever the life of a brave and skilful man waswill not say cruelly, but simplify—thrown away, his re-cent loss in the vortex beyond the lower rapids of Kingara is a painful example of it.

His agent evidently did nothing whatever to preven the rash attempt, except remoustrance (we may suppose) and mere talk; which, with a man like Webb, anybody might have known would be like talking to a gale of wind

in order to stop it.

But what else could the agent, or manager, do ! As a life-long swimmer, and the winner of various gold and silver medals, and so forth, I feel that I am entitled to offer a few words, which I would submit to the conin fact, to all swimmers of skill and long experience. In the first place, the manager should (without Captain Webb's knowledge) have hadseveral effigies constructed,

of the same weight and size as the swimmer.

These should have been cast, at long intervals, into
the rapids near the whirlpool, Webb being then called to
witness each result. How long an effigy was kept under the water, after being drawn down by the vortex would have been noted. If it never had reappeared, or only after half an hour or more, that would have pretty well settled the question. But not quite, as no human section the question powers, however inadequate, were present. If, however, any effigy reappeared with its head twisted round, or its arms or legs contorted, or with marks of blows or

or its arms or legs contoried, or with marks of blows or cuts from submerged rocks, surely such unmistakable warnings would have caused the beldest man to abandon such an attempt.

Nothing whatever was done for him. A powerfully inflated swimming belt (the scorn of swimmers on all ordinary occasions) should, at least, have been offered him, together with a wadded cap, fastened round his head and face by clastice. It all these things were torn off in the vortex they could have done no harm, and might have added something to his chances. When swimming in a rough sea, where the surges are continually dashed into the cars and up the nostrils, I have always found it advantageous to stop the nostrils and the cars with fine cotten. But nothing was done for Webb. The agent aid not even go into the little boat to see the last of him! There stood the brave, naked man, with nothing round him but a little red girdle, while his

anager and others prepared to drive up and down the manager and others propared to we dry banks, waiting to recover his dead body.

As for the attempt itself, I am by no means sure that Mrs. Webb is wrong in believing that he did make his way through the whiripool; but I think the blow on his head caused him to lose his senses. I am, sir, yours truly, London, Aug. 20, 1883.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAUPER SAILORS.

Sir: In an article in The Tribune. entitled "Responsibility for Pauper Sailors," Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, controller of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, says he thinks I will find that I was mistaken when I advised the superintendents of the poor of Richmond County that they could compel the trustees to pay for outcast gailors sent to the poerhouse.

I gave the superintendents of the poor no such advice

What I did advise was, that they could not be made State pagers. That, and that only, was the question submitted to me.

Counsel Richmond Co. Supta. of the Poor.

New-York. Sept. 11, 1883.

THE NEW MOVEMENT IN THEOLOGY. NOTES AND QUERIES OF AN ORTHODOX MINISTER.

REVIEW OF RECENT SIGNIFICANT UTTERANCES BY

LEADERS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

To the Editor of The Iribune. Sir: There is a commotion in all the orthodex churches. It may not have made much disturbance on the surface. but it is very distinct in the depths. The under currents are flowing. Will this continue as it is, or will it, like a flood, sweep over occlesiastical barriers and go to form an independent body of its own! To what extent has it modified the teaching of the pulpit, the temper of the pew and the tone of the press ! These all have changed. The great and terrible sermons of Jonathan Edwards would hardly be preached in these days; the modern congregation would not be willing to endure them. There is much fine preaching at the present time, but not from the old fine preaching at the present time, but for iron the ob-texts on which the fathers rung the changes of judgment and damuation. The ungodily are no longer informed that they are "hair-hung and breeze-shaken over the flery pit of helt." and they do not now bow in terror under the preaching which at one time caused men and women to fall to the ground. Why is this! Have men become better ! Or has the pulpit become worse ! Have the people surrendered sin, or have the preachers given

up principle !

Christianity is the most inutable of all things." Canon Premantle, in his "Gospel of the Secular Life," says that Dr. Rothe only meant to set forth the power of Chris-tianity to adapt itself to circumstances and to show its capacity for profiting by new discoveries of truth. In this he voices the thought of some of the most earnest and spiritual thinkers and preachers in Germany, England and America. Every observant reader of more modern and America. Every observant reader of more market theology has noticed the different tone now employed when doubts are mentioned and criticisms are made. Once to doubt was, in the estimation of the Charch, to be damned. To criticise was to invite cruciffxion. What a storm the "Essays and Reviews" raised when they were first published! Every defender of the faith was were first published! Every detender of the linth was stricken with alarm. In England the opposition to Dr. Temple, one of the essayists, was so great that when, in 1869, he was designated as Bishop of Exeter, the chapter actually divided on the Royal Recommendation—an act of independence paralleled but once before in modern times. Dr. Temple has never withdrawn, explained or modified any of his theological desiverances, and yet, in the year of grace 1883, he has been chosen to be the Bampton Lecturer for 1884. "The choice," says The Family Churchman, of London, "Is an interesting sign Dr. Temple has never withdrawn, explained or of the times."

THE MOVEMENT IN THE METHODIST AND PRESBY-

TERIAN CHURCHES. Dr. Henry M. Harman, a professor in Dickinson College, and one of the most learned men in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has written an exectlent "Introduction to the Holy Scriptures," which has been published by the Methodist Book Concern, and has passed into its third edition. He admits that "Biblical criticism, like all pther branches of our knowledge, is progressive." He says also: "Two factors are to be recrognized in the Bible, the Divine and the Human; and it may not always be an easy matter to fix the limits of each." This was Matthew Arnold's starting-point. Dr. Harman does not attempt to define these limits. As between the postulates, "The Bible is the word of God" and "The Bible contains the word of God," we may easily infer his choice. His able work bears the imprimature of the Methodist Publishing House; it is the first vol-ume of the projected "Biblical and Theological Library" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been placed by the Bishops in the course of study for young min-isters. It is, therefore, our of the standards of doctrine

of the Church.
Dr. J. H. Ecob, a prominent Presbyterian pastor in Albany, in a sermon preached in March last before the Albany County Bible Secrety, said among other strong find our old faiths emptied of their cherished dogmas, we will not sit down by the vacant tomb to weep, but we will turn our faces to the new day which must always

I need not quote from Dr. Bruce, of Glasgow; from Dr. I need not questions rather astoniated some of the mem-pers of the last Pan-Presbyterian Council; from the event discussions in papers and reviews, from the reso-utions of General Assemblies, and from the essays and ermons of ministers of the Presbyterian Church. We all know it at in this most orthodox branch of the Church eatholic the movement is working.

RECENT UTTERANCES ABOUT CERTAIN DOGMAS.

The writer hereof is personally acquainted with prom ment ministers in several of the Christian denominations who hold to less stringent views of revelation, to the theories of the atonement as presented by Bushnell and McLeod Campbell, and to the necessity of a restateme; t ready said, very few, if any, sermons are now preached on the everlasting punishment of the wicked, and many thoughtful men of all persuasions and pursuits are gravely and carnestly discussing, both in public and in private, the whole question of eschatology. This question is under review. Everybody is sensitive, and in some of its points leading men are not allogether in har-mony with their brethren. When the eloquent Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, published his heard all through the Church, and the General Conference enacted a provision for the trial of bishops charged

ence enacted a provision for the trial of bishops charged with teaching heresy. It is not for me to say that the Conference had the Bishop in mind. I mention the fact of the whispers, and the fact of the action of the Canference. It is certain that, for some reason, no one was willing to present a hill of particulars to the Conmittee on Episcopacy, although much was said and written about the heterodoxy of the Bishop's book.

In a sermon preached at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on April 29 hast, Archdeacon (late Canon.) Farrar said: "Geremonals observances are not religion. Orthodoxy of creed is not religion." Canon Fremantle says: "Christian faith is not an adherence to a series of propositions, but a living sympathy and aspiration which shows itself in many forms, and is the spring of a true and healthful life." Prebendary Row, of St. Paul's, Loudon, in his last work, "Revelation and Modern Theology Contrasted," says; "If Caristianity is to retain its hold on thoughtful men, theologians must cease to propound as Christian verities, to be accepted under penalty of exclusion from the fold of Jesus Christ, a mass of dogmas which are nothing more than the deductions of human reason from the facts of revelation, or super-additions to these facts, in troduced into the records of revelation by the sid of the

the authority of God."

Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, a Presbyterian pastor in Newark,
N. J. formerly a professor in Princeton College, has just
published a very "vigorous and remarkable work, entitled, "The Wisdom of Holy Scripture." The temptation to quote at length from it is strong. His chapter on
"Creeds and Coulessions," takes ground against what he
calls stagnation in Incological science, which leads men
to "ascribe to the Churen's former deliverances that
unchangeableness and authority which belong to the
Word of God alone, so tint, practically, if not in theory,
they are placed on a level with the Scriptures themselves." He says we shall find it easy to point out meunchangeableness and nathority which belong to the Word of God alone, so that, practically, if not in theory, they are placed on a level with the Scriptures themselves." He says we shall find it easy to point out numerous particulars wherein the Westminster Confession, "fails to represent the traths of the Gospel in their true Scriptural relations." Referring to the Creeds and Confessions of Churches, he says, "We see that the evils of such cladorate systems of theology, when solemnly adopted and held as confessions of faith, must be enormous, especially in their influence upon the ministry. For it seems that thoughtful and conscientions men, with deep convictions of human falliolity, and having before their eyes the wonderful progress which is made in science and industry, will shrink more and more from mearing such obligations, and from the office of the ministry in those communicas which require it."

What does it all mean if The pulpits and the presses of the churches are full of words such as these quoted, words which would not have been tolerated a half century ags. And yet we see Dr. Newman Smyth duly dismissed and, commended to the New-Haven / sociation by the Presbytery of Schuyler; we hear of Methodist Episcopal heresy, but the Bishop is not arrested; we look in valu for any proceedings against him, of Newark or him of Albany or him of Dickinson. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton is yet in possession of his head and his frock. Dr. MeLane, of Steubenville, is cashiered, but the General Assembly was in no hurry to admit his appeal. Ministers and members are becoming more liberal every day. We may utilize it. Let us all note well its flow and its tendency. It is a great fact of to-day. It may become blessed history if we use it as unto the Lord.

ANORTHODOX MINISTER.

HOME INTERESTS. PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains that prevailed last week, the display of peaches in Washington and Fulton Markets during that time has been finer and the fruit of better quality than at any time heretofore this season. The rain affected only the poor truit, making it so extremely poor that reputable dealers have refrained from offering it for sale at all. But while the quality of the better fruit was improved the quantity was perceptibly diminished, and in consequence prices were high. Yellow fruit is becoming scarce and the large white varieties have taken its place. White Morrises are exhibited at \$2 and \$2 25, Smocks—the last variety to reach the market-at \$2 50, and White Clings at \$2 25 a basket. Rareripes are worth \$1 50 and \$2 a basket, and Late Crawfords \$2 and \$2 25. The peach season will be practically at an end by

FUL AND FISH SCARCE-MEATS.

The rain and the approaching end of the season caused the price of good Bertlett pears to jump from \$1 to \$2 a basket during the week. This fruit now comes mostly from the northern part of New-York. The grape crop was seriously affected by the rain, and the quality of this fruit now in the market is bad, and fruiterers sell it low in order to get rid of it. Concords sold for 5 and 8 cents a pound, Delawares 25 cents, California grapes 30 and 35 cents, and Tokays 35 cents a pound. Blue Damson plums brought 75 cents a peck basket yesterday, and common plums from \$1 to \$1 50 a basket. There has been comparatively little business done in apples, the demand for peaches and the excellence and abundance of other fruits being the principal reason for the fact. Eating apples like Snews, Maiden Blushes and Kings are worth \$1 and \$1 50 a basket, while fall pippins for cooking bring 75 cents. Muskmelons bring 5 and 10 cents, and watermelons 25 and 60 cents each.

Asparagus and rhubarb have long since ceased to garnish the stands of the vegetable venders. A to garnish the stands of the vegetable venders. A delicacy which appears spasmodically in the market is the mushroom. It is soid in small baskets, and when fresh and white, mushrooms bring 65 cents a pound. When dried they are worth 70 cents a quart. There is no lack of other vegetables, although the frosts of last week nipped the tomato vines somewhat, and will result in more speedily stopping the supply of fresh tomatoes. Yesterday they soid for 6 and 10 cents a quart. Green peasest 70 cents a peck, green corn 15 cents a dozen cars, radishes 2 cents a bunch, letting 4 cents a head, garlie 8 cents a bunch, letting 4 cents a head, garlie 8 cents a bunch, beets 20 cents a peck, and cabbage 5 cents a head. Carrots brought 30 cents a peck, cucambers 10 and 15 cents a dozen, cauliflowers 15 cents each, table celery 15 cents a bunch, soup celery 3 cents a bunch, dried okra 30 cents a quart and green okra 18 cents a hundred. Eggplants are retailed at 5 cents each, lima beams 25 cents a peck, string beams 25 cents a neck, leeks 4 cents a bunch, garlie 7 cents a bunch, Irish potatoes 25 cents a peck, sweet potatoes 50 cents a peck, red peppers 5 cents each, spinach 20 cents a peck, and summer and marrow squash 3 and 12 cents each.

The threateuing skies and the danger signals of the Weather Bureau kept all the ishing smacks lying at their moorings in the harbor for three days last week, and brought the visible stopply of fresh fish to a minimum. Prices in Fulton Market bounded upward as only prices in Fulton Mar delicacy which appears spasmodically in the mar-

Blackford s slabs were some red rock-cod, so called from the red rocks they are found among, and from, which it is said they receive their color. Collish sold yesterday for 10 and 12 cents, live lobsters, flounders, flakes, bonites and sturgeon for 10 cents, and bluefish, weakfish and porgies for 12 cents a pound, Haddock could be had for 8 cents, blackfish and white perch 15 cents, dressed sels, fresh-caught salmen, trent and tresh-caught whitein 18 cents, white halibut, sea bass and fresh-mackerel 20 cents, and sheepshead and striped bass for 25 caught salmon, front and fresh-caught watered.

18 cents, white halbut, sea bass and fresh mackered.

20 cents, and sheepshead and striped bass for 25 cents a pound. Among the more costly isher-Canada smeits and kingrish brought. 30 cents, and fresh-caught salmon 45 cents, while pompano and Spanish mackered cost 50 cents. a pound. In the line of shell-fish a new feature was added by the opening of the season for Bluepoint oysters vesterday. These are small lavalves from the Great South Bay, and they were disposed of at \$1.25 a hundred. Sadderocks are worth \$3 a hundred, East Rivers \$1.and Shrewsburys \$1.50 a bundred, Large hard chans cost 75 cents and \$1 a hundred, and Little Necks 40 and 50 cents. Crayfish sold for \$3 a bundred, scallops for \$2, and prawns \$1.50 a gallon, Hard crabs could be had for \$3 a hundred, soft crabs \$1.50 a dozen, frogs' legs and whitebait 50 cents a pound, smoked salmon 25 cents, and smoked haddock 15 its a pound.

its a pound. The stalls of the dealers in wild game and poultry The states of the dealers in wild game and poultry begin to assume more importance in the public eye as the cool weather drawson. Thousands of little reed birds that are staughtered in the sait mars has of the Chesapeake and along the Jersey and Delaware coast are sold in Washington Market at 50 and 70 tenis a dozen. Blackbirds ke p them coasing at 45 and 50 cents a dozen, while trozen Eaglish singe and ployer are offered at 25 cents cach. Woodcock bring \$1 50 a pair, grouse \$1 and \$1 25, and pair/filges \$1 50 a pair, Except the few binewinged teal which were on the market the first days in September, and were quickly disposed of, or wild ducks have been brongait in tous far.

partrages \$1.00 a part. Each the first days in September, and were quickly disposed of, no wild ducks have been brought in thus far. Other kinds of game are scarce, and the prices are high. Tame pigeous cost \$2.25 and \$2.50, and tame squabs \$3 a dozen.

Sealed chickens were quoted yesterday at 18 and 20 cents, Philadelphia dry-picked chickens 25 cents, flowls 18 cents, ducks 20 and 22 cents, turkeys 25 cents, and geess 18 and 20 cents a pound. Finemations in the retail price of meats are rare. A cig rise in meats in the spring and a slight fail in prices in the auminn describes the situation throughout the year. Forterhouse steak cests 25 and 28 cents, striom steak 18 and 20 cents, cound steak 16 and 18 cents, ribs for roasting 18 and 20 cents, chuck roasts 12 and 15 cents, stewing pieces 8 and 10 cents, corned beef 8 and 14 cents, and suct 10 cents a pound. Hindquarters of mutton are worth 12 and 14 cents, forequarters 10 cents, mutton chops 16 and 20 cents, and shoulders 7 worth 12 and 14 cents, forequarters 10 cents, mutton chops 16 and 20 cents, and shoulders 7 cents a pound. Hindquarters of lamb can be had for 18 and 20 cents, and hindquarters of veal 14 and 16 cents a pound. Veal shoulders are worth 12 and 14 cents, brea-ts 10 and 12 cents, veal cutlets 22 and 25 cents, chops 18 and 20 cents, and loins and legs 18 cents a pound.

Fresh eggs bring 30 cents a dozen, and fresh country butter 30 cents a pound.

Soup of String-Benus. Buetlah baked. Cacumbers. Pricandeau of Veal. Tomato Sauce. Mashed Potatees. Squash.
Reed Birds.
Lettnee.
Cheese. Crackers.
Tapioca Cream. Cake.
Fruit.
Coffee.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES. Sour OF STRING-BEANS.-Make a strong stock as

Sour of String-Beans.—Make a strong stock as follows: Add to a knuckle of yeal three quarts of water, a generous slice of sail pork, and two or three slices of onton. Let it similare for five hours, then pour it through a sieve or colander into a jair. It is better to make this stock the day before it is served, as then every particle of fat may be easily scraped off the jelly. Ten minutes before dinner put into a saucepan two ounces of butter, and when it bubbles sprinkle in four ounces of flour; let it cook without taking color; then add a cupial of hot cream, a pint of the heated stock, and about a pint of green string-bean pulp, i. e., string-beans boiled trader with a little ports, then pressed through a colander and freed from juice. After mixing all together, do not let the somp boil, or it will carifle and spoil. Stir it constantly while it is on the fire. Just before it is sent to table, sprinkle over the top a Eandful of little fried fritter beans. They are made by dropping drops of fratter batter into boiling lard. They will resemble navy-beams, and give a very plocant flavor and appearance to the soup. If this pretty addition be considered too mach trouble, little dice of fried bread may be added instead. The soup should be rather thick, and served quite hot. and served quite hot.

and served quite hot.

FRICANDEAU OF VEAL.—What is called a fricandeau of yeal is simply a cusmon of yeal trimmed into shape, larded and braised. Cut a thick sitee (three or four pounds) from a fillet of yeal, trim it, and lard it on top. Put some pieces of pork into a braising-kettle, or saucepan it you have no braising-kettle; also slices of carrot, an omen with cloves stuck in, a stick of celery, and some parsley. Put in the meat, sprinkle over pepper and salt, and cover it with well-buttered paper. Now fill the pan with boiling stock, or water enough to just cover the meat. Put on a tight hd. If it is a braising-pan, set it upon the fire, with live coals on top. If pan, set it upon the lire, with live coals on top. If a common saucepan, cover it, and put it into a hot oven. It will take about two hours, or two hours and a half, to cook it.

TAPIOCA CREAM.—Soak a teacupful of tapiocover night in milk. The next day stir into it the

pound of dried flour; eight onnees of almonds; eight onnees of candied peel; two wineglasses of brandy. When all are well beaten together, add three pounds of English currants and one pound of rasins, both dredged in flour. Set it immediately in a moderate oven, and bake three hours at least. PEACHES OF GOOD QUALITY-VEGETABLES PLENTI-

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. SEPTEMBER 15, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

							103401
Name	O'p'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Bld.	Ask'd	a Sold.
T THE PERSON	. 83	. 83	83	83	824	84	10
M. Air L. pref		15	15	1.5	18	15	100
C. St. L. & P			5774	584	684		920
Capady Pactne		55	5412	5404	5414	55	2,400
Centralet N.J.	811	H24		823	HULL	8214	700
		684		68%		68%	300
Cent. Pac		133	133	133	1324	134	100
hie. & Alton.	12714		107 4	1275	1324	127%	2,500
C & N. W	148	1481		148 %		148	260
Do. pref. C. M. &St. P. StPM&O.prf	100%		100%	100'8	106	1064	9,500
StPM&O nef	103	103	103	103	1024	103	150
		4.95 W	125 4	120/2	1254	125 2	950
CALC	210	214	24	214	212	3	100
C. & I. C.	1234	123%	123	123%	123%		24,500
& H Canal	1.5763	106	103	106	100	107	
D, & ICHO 14	2714	2874	2734	28%		28%	2,800
LT.V.&G. prt	10	15	15	15	15	16	100
IL COAL.		129%	1294	1294	128%	130	100
. B. & W	26	2014	26	264	26	26%	536
ake Shore		103%	1023	10318	103%	1084	13,000
. F. & W	224	2219		2222	214	\$0.10	150
ouis & Nast.	612		51	01%			6,500
Manhattar		42	41	42	42	45	200
Kan, Beach		18	18	18	18	1920	150
Mich. Cen		N317a	824	83	82%	63	1,850
1. & St. L			23.1	25%	2504	26	329
4. K. & F		26%		2612	26%	26%	
do, Par	101	101%		1014	1015	10104	2.990
V. C. & St. L.	65	66	55	56	55	56	2,000
Y Central	1174		1174	0.710	115%	115%	3,824
Do ex-div		115%	115%	1105	The second second	10000010	
Yu.d St.L.	84	819		840	25/4	84	100
				31%	314	31%	2,100
N. Y Labot W.	24	24%	24	244	7.5	**	200
Y Y. & N. E.	23	23	23	235	227	234	650
M. Y. U. &W		41	295	407	41.0	40%	15,560
Nor Pag		7419	720	7410	744	7429	38,550
Do pret		55		1657.	N4 h		60
N. Y. Ind W		44	4.0	4.0	4%	4.4	1,000
Ohn Cen		314			313	324	200
O. R & N	120		F159	129	129	131	100
A the of Channe	Uo la		*64.04	664	1534	664	21.9.2
Dra Frans		15	10	1.74	13	40.4	150
Phil & Read		61%		51%	614		2,600
Rock & Pitts.				18%	184	184	
St. P. M. & M.	109%		1000	109.4	16949	109%	500
Fex. & Pag			12934	297	29%	29 m	2,175
Umon Pac	1114			92%	924	92%	5,000
Chion Pac			22	224	2214	22%	1,200
Wabaah		35%	347	35.4		35%	4,000
On pret			26	26	STATE OF THE PARTY	1000	26
South Caro	824	8374		824	80%	8234	7,317
A. U. Fes		24.4		34.74	344	34%	1,500
Pac. Mali	33	33	33	33	33	34	100
					Acres Printers		183,154

GOVERNMENTS. U S 4a Coupon 10,000..... HONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America | So Minn div | Baffalo N Y & P | 10634 | Ist | Bankas Pacticula | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wall-et.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15-P. M. To-day's stock market presented no features different from those developed by the transactions of several preceding days. Business was more dult than it has been lately, as is shown by the fact that 183,134 shares comprise the day's total transactions; and brokers were more bent upon improving the condition of the cap and hat trade by an indiscriminate destruction of the new and old hats of fellow members than in watching the frequent changes in quotations as they were reported over the telegraph tape. In fact for a large portion of the day the boardroom of the New-York Stock Exchange presented more the appearance of a bear garden, or of a circus ring, where the large number of assembled clowns were superior to the master's whip, than of an institution which makes and unmakes the values of a nation. And all of this rustic performance was nade to a gallery more than usually filled with strangers, who probably will return to their homes with ideas as to the value and standing of the New-York Stock Exchange somewhat modified from those which they entertained before. As to the market, there was none, except such as was made to order. Prices opened higher without reason, and afterward with as little reason moved down and up as the puppets in a Punch and Judy show move, by the manipulation of the wires. Nevertheless the last prices for the whole list show material

partial recoveries of yesterday's declines. More than the usual amount of business was done in Government bonds. Bids for the 3s are 1s lower, for the 4s 1s higher and for the 412s 14 higher. Annexed are the closing quotations:

advances on yesterday's closing figures, and the

Northern Pacifics and kindred stocks made good

U.S. 1918/1, roz.112% 112% U.S. car 3s, 1893, 130 ...
U.S. 1918/1, roz.112% 112% U.S. car 3s, 1893, 130 ...
U.S. 1907, roz.113% 114% U.S. car 3s, 1893, 131 ...
U.S. 1907, roz.113% 114% U.S. car 3s, 1893, 131% ...
U.S. 1908 coats, 1893, 119% U.S. car 3s, 1893, 131% ...
U.S. done cast, 1893, 120% Dist. Col. 3.60% ... 103 % 100% U.S. car 3s, 1893, 121

In State bonds Loursiana consols sold up to 70 seller 30 days, and Arkansas 7s to the Fort Smith Railroad were 50 bid. Of city bank stocks America sold at 15312, New-York at 154 and Fourth National at 132. .The business in railroad bonds was small and

without feature, although there was some irregularity in the prices. The reported sale of Atlantic Pacific incomes at 25 yesterday was an error of the official printer; the sale was at 28, so there was no decline of 3 per cent. To-day they sold at 28@29@2812. Eric second consols were 12 higher at 9434, but the first consol 7s were 12 off at 124. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were 1 per cent better at 67. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 63 were off 58 at 8014. Central of New-Jersey consols were 7s higher at 1143s. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts series B were up 18 at 95 and the currency 6s were 14 lower at 4812. Canada Southern firsts were steady at 9412. Onio Central incomes were off 4 at 12. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s were dull but firm over night in milk. The next day stir into it the yolks of three eggs well beaten, and a cupful of sugar. Place a quart of milk on the fire; let it come to the botting point, and then stir in the tapioca, and let the whole cook until it has thickened; then take it off the fire and str in the whites of the eggs beaten to a froth. Flavor to taste. A small portion of the beaten whites of the eggs can be saved to decorate the top. Stir into the latter a little sugar, put it into a paper funnel, press it out over the top of the pudding according to fancy, and place it in the oven a few moments to color.

ENGLISH POUND-CAKE.—One pound of butter beaten to a cream; one pound of pounded sugar; ten eggs (whites and yolks beaten separately); one

declined 4 to 1034 and rose to 1034. New-Orlean and Pacific firsts were steady at 842 @ 85.

The bank statement of averages for the weel shows a gain in cash—specie and legal-tenders— \$5,700. The expansion of loans is \$1,202,200, and the decrease in circulation is \$7,300. The net deposits are reported as increased \$3,019,100, which is \$1,800,900 greater increase than the other changes account for. The banks' loss to the Sub-Treasury for the week, (inclinding \$390,000 for exchange) was \$144,131, and it is certain that the direct shipments to the country exceeded the receipts from that source. So the statement for this week may be regarded as a first-class example of the ability to convey false impressions possessed by the present system of making statements by a verages—a system which is unknown and would not be tolerated in any other country than the United States. The statement's figures show a decrease in the surplus reserve of \$740,076 and leaves it at \$3,738,425, or 1.67 per cent of the deposits.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of September 8 and September 15:

statements of	September	8 and September 15:			
	Sept. 8,	Sept. 15.	Differences		
Loans	\$327,590,390	\$328,712,500	Inc. #1,269.0		
specie		08,879,300	Inc. 350.7		
Legal-tenders Deposits		24,337,000 317,911,500	Dec. 345.0		
Circulation			Inc. 3,019,16 Dec. 7,36		
The follows	ng shows	the relation	between th		
total reserve	and the tota	deposit lia	bilities:		
	Sept. 8.	Sept. 16,	Changes		
All and the last of the last o	450 500 000	450 970 S/W	The second second		

\$58.879.800 Inc. \$100.700 24,337,000 Dec. \$65,60 Legal-tenders. 24.682,000 \$83,210,600 \$83,216,300 Inc. \$5,700 78,723,100 . 79,477,875 Inc. 754,778

Total
The United States Treasury now holds \$354,182.
The United States bonds to secure National bank

The United States Treasury now noids \$334, 182, 650 United States bonds to secure National bank circulation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$619,000; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$1,515,500; National bank circulation ontstanding: Currency notes, \$352,995,006; gold notes, \$749,094. notes, \$749,094.

In London British consols were weak and declined
\$1 per cent to 100 7-16 and 100 9-16 respectively,
for money and account. United States bonds were
\$1 higher—4s at \$121 34 and \$4 25 at \$15 32. The quelations received for American railways were meagrabut those that were received showed declines of 18 @ 19 per cent. At Paris French 3 per cents declined to 79.72 12 g and recovered to 79.85 frames. Imports of merchandise at New-York:

For the week: 1881, 1882, 1883, by goods. \$2,694,985 \$3,163,658 \$2,473,932 eneral merchandise 5,906,437 6,645,915 5,127,165

Total since Jan. 1., \$310,795,093 \$362,271,341 \$328,601,074 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week \$245,130 \$334,650 Previously reported ... 8,048,586 42,455,325

Total since Jan 1.... \$8,290,716 \$42,780,975 \$10,896,736 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week. \$2,730,723 \$66,400 \$262,357 Previously reported 42,271,178 2,437,019 10,488,374 Total since Jan. 1., \$45.001.001 \$2,563,419 \$10.75093

CHICAGO MARKET.

LOWER PRICES AT CHICAGO -WHEAT, CORS. PORS AND LARD DROP-DISCOURAGED TRADERS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 .- The cool weather predicted last night did not make its appearance this morning. The sun was red and scorching and the sirery and dusty. The market prophets were as much in he wrong as the weather prophets. Higher prices in grain were predicted upon the promise of cool weather. There was none of the latter, and prices went down.
Wheat and core to-night are 12g couts per bushel lower
than last night. Pork is 35 cents per barrel, lard 10 cents and ribs 1712 cents per hundred pounds lower. There are speculative optious in wheat now under 95 cents. September closed to-night at 934 cents and October at 95% cents. Three months ago it would have been hard to find a trader in this market who would not have been willing to pay handsomely for the privieven a few weeks ago 95 cents was under the figure of the most radical of the "bears." Now all the "buils" dure say for the immediate future is that the price will not decline. The "bears" Even the popular figure, however, is 90 cents for the October option. As the price of this grain decluses the movement of it becomes a little more paural. The shipments are increasing, The wheat is not all staying here, but the receipts still greatly exceed the shipments. The latter for the week wers 500,000 bushels, while over 1,000,000 bushels were received. The big traders who were on the "buil" side are depressed and discouraged. Sid Kent and Lindblom met to-day and tried to look good-natured, but the only cheering thing to think of evidently was that they had both been wrong together. Armour said to-day, when asked to talk about the situation: "I don't want to go on record. I am assumed of my record." Even "Old Hutch" refuses to talk. He has been bulling October lard and it has dropped \$1 50 per tierce inside of a week. The "scalpers" are the lords of produce now. Its

lard and it has dropped \$1.50 per tierce inside of a week.

The "sealpers" are the lords of produces now. Its
Holmes, for instance, bought, it is said, 1,250,000
bushels of wheat to-day at a low figure. Nat. Jones,
another scalper, sold him 500,000 bushels. The market
is being "scalped" almost altogether. The great traders
—Armour, Kent, Hattensson, Lundbiom and McGeschare cutting no figure. Mctecoch, it is said, is baring
wheat. "The old man," says Lindbiom, will be
running another corner before the market
half recovers from want it lost by him.
September corn closed last night at 50% cents. Its
stopped this afternson at 49½ cents; October at
the same figure, and November at 48% cents. The
receipts are a disappointment to the oulls. They were
\$63 cars to-day. During the week 2,750,000
bushels were received and 2,500,000 were supped.
It is now in this market as if there had been no frest
last week. The seleres of produce are defaint. They are
full of money and laugh at frost and drouths as not
enablantly as they do at buyers. Out
dropped off ¼ cent to-day. They wen
out this week faster than they were received. Lard has
dropped under 8 cents; October and September closed
at \$7.92½ Pork is on its way to \$10. If a had
for these two months at \$10.82½. Ribs are going the sam
road; September and October closed at \$5.02½ Armont's name has been given on no contracts for a fortmight or so. His men are in the pit, but do no malingEverybody wants to know the reason for it. It is often
the case that when Armour appears to be doing the least
he is doing the most. This is not believed to be he case
he is doing the most. This is not believed to be the case
he is doing the most. This is not believed to be the case
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THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15. The dulne s of the petroleum market yesterday was succeeded by activity to-day. The net result of the day's trading was a recovery in prices to marry the best of the week. Tae only news from the oil was the fact that Porcupine No.5 well had produce barrels to the first 24 hours after opening. The microsed strong at a slight reaction from the best pole. The range of prices and the total desings

A CRIPPLE'S EFFORTS TO GET A CAR.

A cripple who had lost both legs, and wis walked on the stumps that were encased in little woo oxes, tried vainly yesterday for nearly an hour wasked of the stanly yesterday for nearly an hour to get on a Bleecker-st. car at the City Hall Park. His gesticulations as he wavel his cane for car after car, attracted a horde of small boys who surrounded him, keeping rous sight the cars as they passed, and the more harious he became the larger grew the crowd. More than a sundered people were gataered in the ring about the little man, who frantic with rage, dashed to and frost the cowing stricking at random with his sites, and almost choking stricking at random with his sites, and almost choking exit gentleonen came torward, and almost choking exit gentleonen came torward, and almost choking exit gentleonen came torward, and assertiance on the route, and when at last one approached kyas on the route, and when at last one approached kyas and the driver pussed by without the cripple on a car. The cars had been b obtained on the route, and when at last one approached kyas flitted, and the driver pussed by without because the fourth there was ample room, and the crippe being the fourth there was ample room, and the crippe being from the platform, with many grimaces at the crowless he was carried away.